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made between the different kinds of institutions. Many of the efforts of the employer such as those for the beautification of the grounds, the provision of pleasant places in which the noon meal can be taken, the putting of small gardens at the disposition of the employees, etc., are in no way subversive of independent self-help, while others clearly are intended to do for the men what they should do for themselves. Finally due weight must be given to differences in race characteristics and other influences. A social scheme might give excellent results in one country and be totally unfitted for conditions in another.

Mr. Van Marken has rendered an excellent service to all interested in this question in the full exposition that he has made of his social work. His volume is profusely illustrated and contains the plan of the workingmen's houses and other buildings besides charts showing graphically some of the more important results.

W. F. WILLOUGHBY.

Wilhelm Liebknecht, sein Leben und Wirken. Von KURT EISNER.

Berlin: Buchhandlung Vorwärts, 1901. 12mo, pp. 64.

THE socialist leader of Germany, William Liebknecht, died last August, and in September there appeared in Berlin a short biography of him written by Kurt Eisner who spent his vacation in selecting material and putting it into form. Copies of the brochure—for it is hardly more than that—have just reached American reviewers.

It is almost as hard to give an estimate of this first biography as it must have been to write it, because due allowance must be made for the close comradeship of writer and subject, as well as for the party spirit which animates the judgment of Eisner. In the relation of the events of Liebknecht's career the author is very successful in bringing before us a clear picture of the man in his entire development. The child of a highly cultivated family he inherited refinement and a university career. Three universities contributed to his education. In the desire for democracy he started for America, but was persuaded (1847) to wait for revolution in Europe.

Liebknecht was in Switzerland as one of Froebel's teachers; he was in Paris at the time of the Commune; he helped stimulate the insurrection in the small states of Germany; and then as an exile he met Marx in London. While there he became a class-conscious socialist with enough determination and enthusiasm to carry him for years

through the personal losses and hardships attendant upon his career as journalist and politician. The wonderful spirit and intellect of the man made him an unusual leader. Eisner does not exaggerate the influence he had upon all who came in contact with him, nor the influence he had upon the German Reichstag.

The author considers Bismarck and Liebknecht as the two men who best represent the double development of the German Empire. Bismarck of the official politics—Liebknecht of the proletariat. And from 1870 till the time of Bismarck's death, the struggle of parties was often the most intense when the two men were present. Liebknecht was not only an impassioned speaker; he was also a sound reasoner and to be dreaded as an antagonist when political or industrial measures were to be discussed. His simplicity of speech and manner helped to win him the hearts of the people.

Eisner has made the biography a bit too much of a propagandist pamphlet, but perhaps Liebknecht himself would have requested that his activities be merged in a narrative of proletariat development. At any rate we are indebted for the work which allows of a greater knowledge of the life of "Vater Liebknecht" whose casket was followed by one hundred and fifty thousand of Germany's working socialists.

CHARLOTTE TELLER.

Domestic Service. By LUCY MAYNARD SALMON. Second edition. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901. 8vo. pp. xv + 358.

THE first edition of Professor Salmon's book marked an era in the study of domestic service. The greatest good that it rendered was to show that there was a problem to be studied—a problem with historical, industrial, and social aspects, calling for investigation and scholarship instead of the snap judgments and superficial remedies which occupied the public mind. The day seemed forever passed when an individual or a group of gossiping neighbors could venture to propose off-hand a solution based solely on personal experience or chance observation. Although there is ground for disappointment on this score, nevertheless in some communities this belief has been justified and the lines along which Professor Salmon indicated that study should proceed have been carefully followed and some noteworthy results have been obtained.

It is a matter of regret that the new edition does not give a more